From a letter in the New York Courier, dated at Montevideo on the 23d July, we learn that Gen. URQUIZA has raised the siege of Buenos Ayres and retired to his own Province of Entre Rios. He decamped suddenly in the night of the 13th July, having on that day addressed the following commupication to the Government of Buenos Avres:

SAN JOSE DE FLORES, JULY 18, 1853. I have the honor of addressing the Ministers who at present conduct the Government of Buenos Ayres, to acquaint them that the question which divided this Province from the rest of the Confederation having been decided by the last sanctions of the Constitutional Congress, I have resolved to retire from its territory with the nations

Upon this basis it would be convenient to all, and highly honorable to the Argentine name, that the Gov-ernment of Buenos Ayres should consent and acknowledge to be at peace with the rest of the Confederation, and it would be highly grateful to me to receive a com-munication to that effect.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

Justo J. De Unquiza.

What the decision of the Constituent Congress referred to by Gen. Unquiza was, does not appear, though in the sessions of the House of Representatives of the 14th a sealed communication was received from the Commissioners of the Congress at Santa Fe, and a committee was appointed to report thereon. The following is the reply sent by the Government to Gen. Unquiza's note:

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 13, 1853.

The Delegate Government has just received the note of your Excellency of this date, and, not being informed regarding the resolution to which your excellency refers, has determined to reply to your excellency, that it will communicate your excellency's note to the honorable House of Representatives of the Province, flattering itself meanwhile in being able to assure your excellency that the honorable House of the province is the second of the province. BUENOS AYRES, JULY 13, 1853. that the honorable House, participating in the same ser timents as the Government, will accept and acknowledge the peace with all our sister provinces which your exvears.

God preserve your excellency man LOBENZO TOBRES,
FRANCISCO DE LAS CARBERAS,
JOSE MARIA PAZ.
On the 14th the Government issued the following pro-

clamation under the title of "General Amnesty:" The Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres to the citi

The Government of the Province of Buenos Agree to the Can-zens and inhabitants of the country districts. Compatriots: After the glorious triumph which the cause of the laws has obtained, and lamenting the blood of bro-thers that has drenched our land, the Government only wishes peace amongst all and the oblivion of all that ha

As generous as it has been strong in the defence of the laws, with whose guardianship it is entrusted, it now of-fers you a complete oblivion of all that has occurred from the 1st of December to this date; and only desires, in order that the country may recover from the misfortunes which it has suffered, that you may apply yourselves to your industrial pursuits under the shield of the laws and the decided protection which the Government of the Province offers to persons and property.

Lonenzo Tonnes,

FRANCISCO DE LAS CABRERAS, JOSE M. PAZ.

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 14, 1853. It is represented that Gen. Unquiza was hard pressed at the time he withdrew from the city, being deserted by his fleet and menaced by Gen. FLORES, who was advancing to attack his rear. Leaving his entrenchments in the night, his escape was aided by the United States steamer Water- Witch, under the command of Lieut. Thomas J. PAGE. The Entre-Rios troops were embarked on board a British steam-frigate, with a sailing ship as tender. The National Contingents were left to shift for themselves as best they could. All the public officers under Unquiza who were left behind hastened to submit to the Buenos Ayrean Government, to which they turned over all his ammunition, &c.

The news of Urquiza's flight, which the British Packe avers was secured by the intervention of the Ministers of the United States, France, and England, was received with the most extravagant delight in the city. Salutes were fired from the fortifications and men-of-war, bells were rung, the people turned out en masse and repaired to the Government House, with music, to congratulate the Ministry. The Government decreed that the 15th d 16th should be kept as feast days, and that on th latter day at noon a solemn Te Deum should be chanted "in thanks to the Omnipotent Being by whose performances all corporations, civil and military, are assisted."

On the 22d July the Chamber of Representatives elected Senor Obligano as Provisional Governor of the Pro vince of Buenos Ayres. The Government had previously been in the hands of Ministers.

E. A. HOPRINS, Esq., U. S. Consul to Paraguay, arriv ed at Montevideo on the 25th from Rio Janeiro.

## FURTHER FROM CHINA.

CANTON, JULY 5, 1853 .- From Shanghai we have had no news of any importance since the departure of the last mail. Amoy is still in a most disturbed state, and the city still in possession of the rebels; and letters from there tell us that the authorities were on the point of making an attempt to re-establish themselves. We have, however, received news through the Chinese That the insirgents at the North, who were supposed to be busily engaged in entrenching themselves at Nanking, Chin-Keangfoo, Kwa-Chow, and Yang-Chow, have suddenly made their appearance, at least a detachment from the main body of some 15,000 men, and on the 21st May captured the large city of Nan Chang, the capital of the Province of Keape Se. This city is near the celebrated Po-Tang Lake, a good distance to the southward of Nanking, and about half-way between that city and Canton. These various successes, which have been altogether uninterrupted, very clearly show that the energy and vigor of the Tartar Government no longer exist, and it seems that any city, no matter how well fortified and garrisoned, falls an easy prey to the insurgents; and a more convincing proof cannot be advanced either of the total apathy of the people at large, or of their entire sympathies being in favor of a new order of things. Nan Chang is situated directly on the line of travel and transport between Canton and the province of Gau-Heruy, the principal green tea-growing province. In Canton every thing remains perfectly quiet and tranquil, and were it not for the discovery of an unusual quantity of arms and ammunition scattered about in various parts of the city, and which have been seized by the Mandarins, there would be no indications that troubles were brewing here. Now the Chinese speak of the eighth moon (September) as the time for an outbreak here; but no one is certain that it may not take place at any moment. At all events, when it comes it will be of short duration. The Triad Society will soon be in possession of the city, and within fortyeight hours afterwards every thing will be going on as if nothing had happened .- Letter to Journal of Commerce.

The Northwestern Fruit-growers are to hold a Convention, to continue four days, in Chicago, commencing ou the 6th of October. Besides hundreds in the West, many of the most eminent pomologists and successful fruitgrowers of the East have signified their intention of being present with choice collections of fruits. It is proposed to take up the perishable fruits first, and go through the whole catalogue before returning to the old subjects of discussion. It is also proposed to fix upon a tariff of prices for nursery trees, based on age and variety rather than size, and to attempt to settle the true standard shape and height for prairie cultivation, and other matters of interest to fruit-growers.

We are informed that at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held last week in Philadelphia, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars was appropriated in aid of the New Orleans sufferers. This is as it should be, and only what we are taught to expect from a brotherhood whose acts of friendship are only terminated when there are no longer objects for their charitable ministrations .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

CAPT. TATNALL.-The telegraph announced a week or two ago that this gallant officer had died at Pensacola of yellow fever. We are glad to find, however, by later in-formation, that he was alive and recovering. VERMONT ELECTION

We have returns from a large proportion of the towns in this State, by which it appears that there has been no choice of Governor by the people, a similar result to that of last year. The vote is comparatively a light one, and the Whigs are, of course. the principal losers. The anti-liquor law of the Members of the Legislature elected in 184 towns adjourned to Brintnall's Hall. are politically divided as follows: 76 Whigs, 56 Democrats, and 32 Freesoilers. The same towns last year chose 76 Whigs, 40 Democrats, and 35 Freesoilers. There is, therefore, a nett Whig loss, so far, of 13. The political character of the Logislature is a matter of interest, as a United States Senator is to be elected. We add a letter from an esteemed correspondent:

CHELSEA, (VT.) SEPTEMBER 9, 1853. CHELSEA, (VT.) SEPTEMBER 9, 1853.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: "The star that never sets" at last has "paied its ray," of which you will have been apprized before you receive this, but the cause may not be so well understood as the fact. You are aware that our Legislature last year enacted what is called the "Maine law." All parties participated in it, and in about equal proportions; so that in fact no one party more than the other was into charged by with the city. more than the other was justly chargeable with the odium of it. The law was approved by the popular vote, a portion of all parties voting for the law. The law having been ratified by the people, the Whig party, true to their principles and instincts, were disposed to respect it as a law, until it should be repealed or amended; but the leaders of the Democratic party set up the cry of repeal and hostility to the law in every form. In the election just passed the friends of the law in the Democratic party were kept quiet by an assurance that the law would I be repealed, and in that way every Democratic vote was saved for its party; to which has been added the disaffected Whigs, who have been made to believe that a De-mocratic Legislature would repeal the law and that a Whig Legislature would retain it. The Whigs, on the other hand, raised no cry of friendship or hostility to the law, regarding the subject as not an element in their political organization, but nominated their candidates with-out pledges either way, and regardless of their opinions in regard to the law. The consequence has been, what many had all the time feared, that in consequence of that law the Whigs have lost the State. There is no election of Governor, but the Democrats and Abolitionists will have a majority in the Legislature, and will bargain for the offices as they did a few years ago in Massachusetts. In fact, the Democratic and Abolition parties in this State are for general purposes but one party. They can unite at any time when a union will effect their object. Aside from this element of discord, the Whig party in this State were never better united or more devoted to their prin-ciples; and since the organization of the party there has not been a year when the Whig ticket was so sure of an easy triumph. The smoke has not sufficiently cleared away to survey the ground, nor to learn the exact state of the dead and wounded; but as the Whig party in this State has ever been based upon principle, and not held together by a mere matter of temporary expediency, or to effect any factious purpose, there can be little doubt o the future, when the excitement has passed away, and reason shall have time to resume its sway.

Yours. &c. FROM THE UNION.

A Model Cabinet Speech .- There are remi niscences which one may profitably burnish uphonest, playful, mirthful sallies of wit or wisdom, which should not be suffered to pass away in three hearty cheers, or even an ephemeral notice. Of these is the speech of the Hon. JOHN J. CRIT-TENDEN, when on a visit with President FILLMORE to New York.

"You expect me to speak. I came here for no such purpose. I am not accustomed to make speeches. [Much laughter.] I thank you with all my heart, and it would take till eleven o'clock to detail the experiences afforded by the last few hours. The hours here are like years elsewhere, and forty of these hours is a good long lifetime! I have occupied civil and military positions; but to make a speech is neither official, civil, nor military, [hughter:] and cannot be undertaken unless two and half hours are granted me, [cries, "we give them], and that is small measure. [Laughter.] I have no disposi-tion (continued Mr. Crittenden, pointing to the rich dessert on the table and laying his finger on some choice wine) to secede. [Cheers and laughter.] Though the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy secede, I'll stand by the Union. [Cheers and laughter.] I'll give this toast—'The Union.'

THE LATE JOHN TALIAFERRO. We announced lately, in a brief paragraph from a

Richmond paper, the decease of a venerable gentleman of the evof Virginia, whose public services and personal virtues deserved to be commemorated by a more formal and fitting notice. We allude to the late JOHN TALIAFERBO, of Hagley, in King George county, who died last month at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Our own knowledge of him, being confined to his official residences in this city, goes not sufficiently into detail to enable us to relate to his career and services in his own State: and we hope that some more competent pen will perform the task of doing justice to his whole estimable character. We only know that he represented his native district-the district in which Washington was born-in the Congress of the United States, during various terms. through a period of forty-two years, with a fidelity unurpassed, and a weight of character, the result of good sense, benevolence, deference, and gentlemanly urbanity, of which the history of Congress presents not many equal examples. These qualities, indeed, as their value in imparting to a legislative body propriety, good order, dignity, and respectability cannot be over-estimated, we at tach the more importance to from their lamentable rarity and these shone forth in Mr. TALIAFERRO without ostentation, but to the advantage of the important body of which he was so long a member, and to his own honor and

The total number of deaths at New Orleans since the 1st of July is nearly nine thousand, of which seven thousand three hundred and thirty were of yellow fever. Friday, the 2d instant, was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer. The Picayune of the following day says:

" In accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Cross-MAN, calling upon our fellow-citizens to close their stores. &c. for the day, we are glad to state that the request was most fully complied with. From one end of our vast city to the other almost every house and place of busines was closed, and New Orleans presented one general scene was closed, and New Orleans presented one general scene of idle dullness, gloom, and mourning. Prominent resorts, usually kept open even on Sundays, were promptly shut up. The different places of worship were opened, reli-gious ceremonies were performed, and the strictest deco-rum seemed to mark the demeanor of our citizens. It will e long before we forget the Friday sabbath of the 2d of September, 1853.

YELLOW FEVER AT NATCHEZ .- The New Orleans Delta has a letter from Natchez, written on the evening of the 29th of August, from which we make the following ex-

"We arrived at Natchez this morning, and left again at five o'clock this evening. The city of Natchez is de-serted; there are not four hundred people in the town, including men, women, children, and negroes; the stores are all closed, and every one who could get away has gone to Washington, about six miles back of the town. An extra police force of forty-seven men has been appointed to take charge of the property in the city, and to preent a renewal of the robberies and scenes of 1839. There s no mayor in town, and only two of the aldermen to b A person can walk the main street of the city is the middle of the day and not meet two human beings. ch a stampede was never before known. What few there are left in the city are suffering very much, and the fever is very fatal. There were thirteen deaths dur

THE EPIDENIC AT MOBILE. -On the 2d instant there were thirty-seven yellow fever deaths at Mobile, and on the 3d instant there were twenty-five more. Tuesday last was observed by the citizens as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in obedience to a preclamation of the Mayor.

| | RELIEF FOR MOBILE. - Meetings have been held at Boston and New York to take measures to render prompt aid to the Mobile sufferers from sickness by yellow fever. In the two cities subscriptions were immediately made to the amount of about \$4,000.

CAPT. SLAUGHTER.-We regret to learn that Capt. A. G. SLAUGHTER, a highly esteemed commander in the navy, was attacked by a sudden and very critical illness a few days ago at Warrenton, Virginia, where with his family he was residing temporarily.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK.

This Convention assembled at Syracuse on Tuesday The preliminaries were caucussed on Monday evening, the Hards fixing on IRA P. BARNES Clerk of the Senate, from Chenango, for chairman, and the Softs on John B. Skin-NER, of Wyoming. The Hards and Softs both claimed a majority of uncontested delegates. The Convention was State has entered largely into the contest, and in to have been held at the City Hall, but, owing to the key some instances has overridden party lines. The being in possession of Surveyor Cochrane, the delegates

On the opening of the Convention, Mr. Cochrane said they were here to organize the Democracy. They stood on the Baltimore Platform, sustained the Fugitive Slave Law and the National and State Administrations. He appealed to gentlemen not members to retire.

The Convention was finally called to order by MINER C. STOREY, Chairman of the General Committee, (Hard;) and, after a wrangle on the subject of chairman, both parties claiming a majority, recess and adjournment to the City Hall was proposed. Gen. Clark (Hard) opposed the text. notion, and declared that the Hards had a majority of the uncontested seats. Hereupon the Barnburners declared the Convention adjourned to 4 P. M., at the City Hall, by a large majority.

The Hards then assembled at the Globe Hotel and organized. A committee from the regular Convention at this juncture notified the Hards that they were wanted this juncture notified the Hards that they were wanted by their soft brethren. The Chairman of the Hards, Mr. Barkes, declined for his party, saying he and his friends did not consider their lives safe in a place ruled and overawed by imported bullies. The Hards therefore proceeded to business on their own hook, righty-one delegates being present. During the organization General Clark made a speech defining the position of the Hards. He said the National Democracy had supported the Union, and had never been defeated. Never had we such a time-serving. Administration as now. Better let all go than serving Administration as now. Better let all go than have this state of things. Once, if one party was in the majority, they nominated a ticket, and all supported it. He believed the President to be as pure and honest a man as ever lived; but his Cabinet was not a unit; it was a

as ever lived: but his Cabinet was not a unit; it was a trinity. Let them now follow their principles, and they would surely go to victory.

Gen. Ward, from the committee on permanent officers, reported the following, who were elected: Miner C. Storey, President; John Dimon, Nathon Barritt, Robert McClelland, D. V. Campbell, John Ruger, James Grant, Thomas J. Reynolds, and R. H. Shankland, Vice Presidents; Gideon J. Tucker, J. H. Hutchins, P. M. Bromley, A. Vernan, and J. S. Matthews, Secretaries.

A committee of eight was then moved and carried to prepare resolutions and an address.

Mr. Graves, of Orleans, said they wanted to nominate

a ticket of moral men, and "whip them fellers out."
They would not be represented by rowdies led by John
Van Buren and Sanford E. Church. After the appointment of a nominating committee, the Hards adjourned until 8 P. M.

On re-assembling the committee on nominations reported the following ticket, which was accepted: GEORGE W. CLINTON, Secretary of State JAMES T. BRADEY, Attorney General. JNO. B. FAY, of Monroe, State Engineer. W. C. WATSON, of Essex, Treasurer

J. E. COOLEY, Comptroller. J. C. MATHER, Canal Commissioner. M. W. BENNETT, of Onondaga, State Prison Inspector. C. H. RUGGLES, Judge of Court of Appeals. H. M. DENNIS, " (short term.)
F. S. BOURNE, of Oswego, Clerk Cour. of Appeals.

A State committee of twenty-four-three from each idicial district—was reported and elected.

After the passage of the usual complimentary resolu ions the Convention adjourned sine die

The Hunkers had several short speeches in their Conention at right, of which we derive the following report from the New York papers:

Mr. Walsh, of New York, remarked that the Democra tic party had kept itself in power for years by repudia-ting all sectional animosities, all isns of all sorts, always acting upon a national platform, and now it could not as an honest party act any longer with the sectional and anti-national men who professed to be of the Democratic party. Mr. Walsh spoke kindly of Mr. Pierce, but de-nounced the composition of his Cabinet without stint or mercy. He said this was his happiest day of his life in being rid of a set of traitors, whose intrigues and corruptions had for years been a disgrace to the Democracy. Mr. Curring, of Erie, did not believe that Mr. Pierce had lost his Democracy, or intended to turn traitor to his inaugural professions, and as yet he clung to him, ho-ping he would return to the Democratic fold; but of his Cabinet he spoke with severity, as not deserving the con-fidence of the Democratic party. His speech was much applauded.

Lieut. Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, made the crack speech ise nor concession either in priz and in adopting the principles that settled the slavery exitement he did not compromise to take to his bosom the men that kept up that excitement. Indianians, he said, were accustomed to speak plainly, and he should say plainly that he thought Frank Pierce was guilty of great injustice in giving his patronage to the men that he had given it to, and of lasting injury also to the country and to the constitution. He did not believe that Frank Pierce meant to betray the principles of his inaugural, but had been led into a practical betrayal of them by the advice of bad men who surrounded him and who misled him. He hoped he would escape these men, and he believed he

The speaker went on to say that this ticket-meaning the Hunker ticket-would have the sympathies, the hear of the nation with it, and every good Democrat every where would pray for its success. Any misfortune that be fell it would be a common misfortune for the whole Demo tratic party every where. The speaker also said he learnt as political lesson in New York, but he left the State before the lesson was brought here that a white man was not quite so good as a negro. In this vein of irony and bitterness was his whole speech, and it was received with the greatest enthusiasm, there being cries for an encore, and of "Willard" "Willard," long after he had

The Softs reorganized at Brintnall's, and after conferring with the Hards, who refused to join them, proceed ed to call the delegates. In addition to their own forces, the delegates from Montgomery, Orange, and Oswego (Hards) responded to the call. The whole muster was eighty-seven delegates, being six more than the total number of Hards. Mr. Skinner was appointed chairman. After some discussion the appointment of committees was laid over, and the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday night the Soft Shell leaders had considerable aucusing at the Syracuse House, in Gov. Seymour's room. They agreed to endorse the Baltimore platform in all its details, including the compromise, especially the fugitive slave law, and the slavery portion of Mr. Pierce's Inugural Address.

On Wednesday they re-assembled and made the following nominations for State officers:

ISAAC A. VERPLANCE, Secretary of State. ROBERT KELLY, Comptroller. MARTIN GROVER, Attorney General. FRANCIS SEGUR, State Treasurer. ANDREW J. YEATES, Canal Commissioner. VM. C. DETER, Prison Inspector. WILLIAM H. BRISTOW, State Engineer. Judges of Appeal Court .- C. H. Ruggies for the long rm, and HIRAM DENNIS for the short term. ALBERT EDGERTON, Clerk of Appeals.

Our despatch states that the vote for Mr. Ruggles as Judge was unanimous, and for Dennis nearly unani-mous. Henry S. Randall declined the nomination of Secretary of State. For Comptroller the vote was Kelley 183, Cooley 2. For Secretary, Verplanck 75, H. B. Stanton withdrew his name for Attorney General, and Martin Grover was nominated almost unanimously. John B. Miller was nominated for Treasurer, but withdrew his name, when Segur was chosen almost unanimously. On the first ballot for Canal Commissioner Yates received 29 votes and J. C. Mather 5. On the third ballot Yates 51, Mather ; and the former was declared elected.

After the nominations were completed the Adamantine or Hard-Shell resolutions were passed, speeches in their favor being made by Messrs. Grover, Van Buren, Prestor King, Cochran, and Champlin. The Convention then adjourned in great glee, after a vote of thanks to the officers

THE RICHEST MINE. -The manure applied to the soil of England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of its whole foreign commerce, and yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would be here, if we would only trust the soil with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy nore manure, or he puts out his money in some joint-stock company to convert sunshine into moonshine. it, our richest mine is the barn yard, and whatever temp-tation stock or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is live stock and plough shares.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853. A temporary absence has suspended my correspondence for a longer interval than usual.

Before this reaches you you will be aware of the

result of the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, or rather Conventions, for it resulted in a complete division, each faction taking separate action and nominating separate tickets. That you may know what the two factions think and say of each other I give you the following extract from the Syracuse correspondence of the New York Evening Post, the Barnburner organ in this city:

"The Democratic party of the State is once more under the rule of a divided organization. The steamboat and jobbing section have long found their association with the radical portion of the party irksome, and have sought various prefexts, from time to time, to break with them. They have finally determined to break without any pretext. They went off this afternoon and hid themselves in the impeached Canal Commissioner Mather's room, at the Globe Hotel—they could not have selected a fitter place—where, under lock and key, they are reported to have organized themselves under the presidency of Minor C. Sbry, one of the tools and defendants of George Law, and where they intend to autror a ticker which like the and where they intend to utter a ticket which, like the credentials of most of their delegates, will be a forgery

upon the Democratic party.
"Is the history of their hegirn is likely to be the sub-

"Is the history of their hegira is likely to be the subject of some controversy, I have made careful memoranda of thi facts, all of which I witnessed, and which I intend to seid you when I get time to write them out.

"Their separation is not to be regretted. They are, as a body, siden a corrupt set of rogues; so have been cheating our State prisons out of their dues for so many years; so many of them never appear in politics except to make mischlef, that there was no possibility of the rogues of the result industry at rangely while their congiving the party influence or strength while their con-nexion with it gave them any sort of claim to its forbearnexion with it gave them any sort of claim to its forbearance. For the sake of peace many Democrats have hesitated to stigmatize the bank-robbers, steamboat thieves,
caual contract thimble-riggers, and post office robbers,
who compose the majority of them, as they deserved, because they did not wish to create bad feeling and disturb
the harmony of the party with which they were in apparent communion. Now we hope the pure men of the party will have their tongues loosed, and that they will be
prepared to call a thief a thief and a robber, and treat
him accordingly.

him accordingly.
"If that shall be the result of this Convention, it is of comparatively trifling importance whether the State elect Democratic or Whig officers this fall. If we purify the party we lay the foundation of a much more substantial and permanent success than we could hope for from any convention whose deliberations should prove satisfactory to such men as Croswell and Story and that class of creatures who have been so auspiciously sloughed off from our organization.

If the Whigs have common sense they will take advantage of this bitter and irreconcileable quarrel, dismiss their own bickering, and unite in solid phalanx, by doing which they would secure the whole State in the most triumphant manner. But there is a faction here which is determined to rule or ruin. and as they cannot do the former they will the latter; and all the great advantages which the Whig party might now realize by concord and unity of action will probably be lost.

I observe that you have had at Washington a kind o

public dinner given by some Tennesseans and other strangers to Gen. Pillow and the Hon. Mr. STANTON, of Tonnessee, which appears, judging from the published speeches, to have been an out-and-out "Young American" affair, with all the usual school-boy braggadocio on such occasions, in which England, Spain, and the "rest of mankind" are threatened with extermination. Some officials I note were present, but few, I believe, of any weight or consequence, except Attorney General Cusu-ING, who, I would fain hope, was not aware of the nature of the views which were to be promulgated by the hosts and guests. Mr. Cushing, it appears, made a speech, but, as it is not reported, I presume he did not launch out in the bombastic strain, or it would not have been withheld from the public. I think it is an unfortunate custom for members of the Cabinet to attend on such occasions, where they are so likely to be committed themselves, or to compromise to a greater or less extent the Administration, by appearing to sanction sentiments opposed to national faith and the observance of our treaty stipulations. I acknowledge that Whig Cabinet Ministers have on more than one occasion followed the example, but I do not the less condemn it; and it was always a matter of deep regret that one of those should have made speech at the Kossuth dinner in your city; and I have good reason for saying that he himself regretted it within twenty-four hours afterwards. After the precedents of Mr. Kossuth and the crusade he was preaching against the long-settled policy of the United States, I think no Cabinet Minister should even have been present at that dinner, and certainly not to have made the speech. Not only on that, but on all similar occasions, a member of the Cabinet in his speeches cannot be too guarded or too careful in what he says, and particularly as regards foreign nations and our foreign relations. No people in the world would flare up or exhibit greater indignation than we should at any offensive allusion to us in a dinner or other public speech of a member of any foreign Cabinet; but we are unwilling to regulate our own conduct in that respect by what we expect from other nations or their offiial representatives.

We here are looking for the declaration which it is said our Government are about putting forth in the Kosta affair in reply to the published statement on the same subject from Austria. I take it for granted that the Administration will first ascertain the genuineness of that publication, and that Austria has really made it; for it would be placed in a most ridiculous light before the world were grave official State paper to be published in reply to a locument which might prove to be fictitious, and the mere invention of some penny-a-liner. At any rate it is most sincerely to be hoped that the American Government do not intend to assert the principle that men situated as Kosta was, under a mere declaration that at the end of five years he intended to become a citizen of the United States, is entitled to the protection of this country even to the extremity of war, the same as a real bona fide actual citizen, for the protection of which latter I would go as far as he who goes furthest. With a Power like Austria, to whom we are inaccessible as she is inacessible to us, no immediate serious results are likely to follow. But does any body suppose that Great Britain or France will acknowledge or submit to the practical enforcement of such a principle, or that the American people would ever sanction a war with either of those l'owers in a case precisely like that of Kosta? Certainly not. Nor would the most bellicose Administration that could perly brought before the public, will fully justify my possibly come into power ever venture upon a war for such a principle, for they would be a doomed party the moment they attempted it. I cannot, therefore, believe that any declaration is about being issued that will thus commit the nation; and I have great confidence in the discretion and conservatism of Mr. Secretary MARCY in preventing any such foolish pretension being put forward. even if any of his colleagues, which I sincerely hope is

not the case, are in favor of it. Captain INGRAHAM, being informed that Kosta claimed protection as an American citizen, was perfectly right, and should be sustained in his proceedings to ascertain the fact, and, if it had been so, to have afforded that protection to the utmost of his ability; but his right to interfere ceased so soon as he ascertained that Kosta was not a citizen of the United States.

"A good time is coming" for our farmers, by what I consider a certain and large demand for our breadstuffs in Europe. The official declaration of the French Goverument that the harvest has resulted at a fair average and the grain is of excellent quality has had rather a tendency to check the advance of prices; but I do not give any weight to that declaration, nor believe the fact. The greatest importance is very justly attached in France to the price of food, for nothing is such a disturbing political element as high prices, and hence every means will be adopted by the Government to keep down alarm and to depress prices. Actions also speak louder than words; and it is notorious that the French Government have made immense purchases of foreign grain with a view to supply the deficiency of the crop and check the rise in prices. I consider it the most conclusive evidence of their alarm, as well as of their conviction of a short supply, that instead, as usual, of leaving to individual enterprise the im-

portation of the needful quantity, the Government itself omes forward, on its own account, with its own funds. and employs its own agents for the purpose of buying up mmense quantities of wheat in foreign countries. I have seen a recent letter from France which states that one house had bought wheat for account of the Governmen

to the extent of 1,500,000 bushels. You will perceive, also, that the fears on this point are not confined to France, but that a decree of the King of Belgium has just been issued admitting breadstuffs of every description free of duty, and the King of Sardinia has done the same thing. I do not believe we shall have the same demand as in 1847, but I have no doubt it will be sufficiently large to advance prices very considerably above present rates, and were I a speculator I should be tempted to go heavily into purchases of wheat at present rates. A foreign demand of this nature will truly be a god-send to the United States under the present immense mportations of foreign merchandise; for even with the great influx of California gold we could not stand the heavy accumulating balance against us much longer without producing a fearful commercial crisis.

I visited yesterday one of the six new revenue cutters which have just been completed for the United States, and for once the Government have a set of these vessels which are suitable for the service, being all beautiful models, well built and equipped, and will no doubt be fast sailers. Some eight or ten years since the Treasury Department undertook the construction of four or five steam revenue cutters, which were completed at an enormous outlay, of as I am informed \$150,000 each, and were speedily thrown aside as useless. Congress for all of these six new cutters made the very limited appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars; but the contract for them, which was made under the late Administration by Mr. Corwin, was on such favorable terms that I am informed the whole six will be completed and fully equipped considerably within the sum appropriated, so that Uncle Sam for once will get his money's worth. The revenue officers speak in the highest terms of these vessels, as being perfectly satisfactory in every respect. I understand they were all built by one contractor in

Massachusetts. The Secretary of the Treasury has named them after his six colleagues of the Cabinet, without reserving one to bear his own name, which seems to be rather a hard case, and, if the appropriation will hold out, I think it would be but fair that he should construct another to carry the name of the chief of the Treasury Department. which I believe has been the case with all or nearly all his predecessors, as I am informed among the old cutters there still exists a Crawford, a Taney, a McLane, a Bibb,

a Duane, a Walker, and a Corwin. In my next I will endeavor to give you some details as to the operations of the navy yard at this place. K.

## TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1853. GENTLEMEN: The "Intelligencer" of yesterday contains an article, over the signature of "J. E. P. B.," concerning the affair connected with the American Consulate at Constantinople in the year 1851. It is another attempt to sustain the perpetrators of that outrage, and is simply a reproduction of the statements made some days since in an evening paper of this city. The allegations contained in these several articles are untrue, as was affirmed in my note published in the "Union" of the 31st ultimo, to which I invite the attention of your readers.

It was not my intention, Messrs. Editors, to give any further notice to these misrepresentations; but the pub-

publication of this note. First, Messrs. Editors, the statement that I am an descent, by adoption, by allegiance, nor by political sympathies. Abundant proof of this fact is on file in the Department of State, and at a proper time will be furnished to the public. I claim, Messrs. Editors, to be an American citizen; and, as an officer of the Government to which I owe allegiance, I have used my humble but earwhich I owe allegiance, I have used my numble out earnest endeavor to resist the aggression of the House of Hapsburg, by doing all in my power to aid, succor, and maintain the unfortunate refugees from its injustice. The official correspondence between myself and the agents of Austria at Constantinople was mostly published in the "Southern Press" of the 23d of January, 1852, a copy of which I sand you. By it you will person that are its description of Liberia over Chief Justice Benedict. At the same timeStephen A. Benson was elected Vice President. At the end of the present term President Romans will have served eight years as President and six years as Governor of Liberia—in all fourteen years. which I send you. By it you will perceive that applica-tion was made by Mr. Dragoman Brown to them for aid in taking forcible possession of the American Consulate. You will also perceive that the Austrians do not even pre-tend to claim any authority over me as an Austrian subicct, and that I most unequivocally denied their right, as Austrians, to have any participation in the matter. I have in my possession underlied and underliable evidence (which is also on file in the Department of State) that the violation of the Consular office was effected during my take) with the double-headed eagle of Austria

Again, Messrs. Editors, the statement that I was reoved from the office of Vice Consul by the "same power that appointed me" is another untruth. The facts are P. Blair. Mr. Cushing made a few remarks, and in the lows, to wit: I was appointed Vice Censul in May, 1849, by George A. Porter, then Consul. In July, 1850, I was recognised and addressed by the Department of State as Acting Consul, and was commissioned as full Consul in February, 1852. From July, 1850, to February, 1862, no other person was recognised by the Depart-ment of State in the position of Acting Consul, and no other person received the pay. The drafts of Mr. Homes public park. were protested, and his pretensions to the position which he had usurped totally disallowed. I was, therefore, never removed from the Vice Consulate, or Acting Consulate, by any person or power whatever, but was pro-moted by degrees to the full Consulship, received the duties until I was forcibly ejected under the threat of the

Austrians and by their troops.

But it will be remembered, Messrs. Editors, that in the neutral land of Turkey residents are not amenable to right to possess themselves of the Consular property, they should have used American forces to accomplish it; or, if those were not to be had, should have applied to the local authorities. The Austrians, of all others, should not, under the peculiar feelings existing between the two Governments, have been called upon to punish a contumacious officer. But they found the Austrians willing abettors of their outrage, and would have found all other Powers adverse to any participation in such schemes.

In conclusion, permit me to add that it would be folly in me to put forth these statements as facts if they were untrue. Yet I do so with confidence, in the belief that an examination of the evidence, when it shall be proclaims and sustain my assertions

Yours, very respectfully, F. DAINESE.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, New Jersey. Chartered by the Legislature of New Jersey, with Collegiate THE WINTER SESSION of this institution will com-mence on Tuesday, November 1st, and continue five

For eatalogues containing terms, &c. address p. 10-co2t JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

ASHLAND AT PUBLIC SALE. UNDER apower conferred by the will of the Hon. H. CLAY, his executors will, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, sell at auction, upon the premises, the beautiful an highly improved Farm on which he had resided for man years, near the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and well known by its name, "Ashland."

The tract consists of three hundred and thirty acres of

and, well watered and timbered, and well arranged for farm ing purposes, equal in quality to any land in the State.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase price to be paid on the lat day of March, 1854, when full possession will be given and a title made; the residue in three equal annual instalments from said lat day of March, with interest from that instalments from said let day of March, with interest from that day until paid—the interest to be paid annually. A lien will be retained for security of the purchase money. For the payment due in March next satisfactory personal security-will be required in addition to the lien on the land.

Arrangements can probably be made by the purchaser for a partial possession in a short time after the sale for the

ose of seeding and repairs.

A number of Slaves and thorough bred Horses will also be sold at the same time and place. The slaves to be sold on a credit of six months, for notes with security, payable in

bank, with interest from date. ank, with interest from date.

Farther particulars made known on the day of sale.

LUCRETIA CLAY, Executrix.

THOS. A. MARSHALL,

JAMES O. HARRISON, Executors of H. Clay, dec

Lexington, July 31, 1853.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

From the returns of the late Census Rev. Dr. Dynnin as condensed the following facts relating to the number of churches, aggregate a occommodations, value of church property, and average value of church property, which

we copy from the National Magazine:				
Denominations.	No. of churches	Ag regate aco, mmo- datio ns.	Total value of church property.	val. ch.
Baptist	8,791	3,130,578	\$10,931.882	\$1,244
Christian	812	296,050	845,810	1,041
Congregational	1,974	795,177.	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed	324		4,096,730	12,644
Episcopal	1,422	625,213	11,261,970	7,919
Free	361	108,605	252,255	608
Friends	714	282,823	1,709,867	2,395
German Reformed	327	156,632	-965,880	2,953
Jewish	31	16,575	367,600	11,997
Lutheran	1,203	531,100	2,867,886	2,383
Mennonits	110	20,900	94,245	856
Methodist	12,467	4,209,333	14,636,671	1,174
Moravian	331	112,185	443,347	1,339
Presbyterian	4,584	2,040,616	14,369,899	3,135
Roman Catholic	1,112	620,950	8,973,838	8,069
Swedenborgian	15	5,070	108,100	7,206
Dunker	52	35,075	46.025	885
Union	619	203,000	690,065	1,114
Unitarian		136,337	3,268,122	18,449
Universalist	494	205,462	1,767,015	3,576
Minor sects	325	115,349	741,980	2,283
	36,011	13,849,896	86,416,639	\$90,133

It will be seen from the above that the Methodists are the most numerous and most wealthy of all the number. The Baptists, in point of numbers, are the next, and the Presbyterians next in wealth, and very near the same as the Mathadiate But if all who claim to be Presbyterians, such as Orthodox Congregationalists, German Reformed, &c., be added, as those have who are classed as Methodists. dists, then the Presbyterian order will foot up second in numbers, making 3,174,111, and first in wealth, making \$27,386,462, nearly double the amount of the Methodists, and almost one-third of the aggregate of all the deuc nations named in the catalogue.

THE LATE GEORGE POINDEXTER.

A paragraph was copied into the Intelligencer last week, from some exchange paper, without proper examination, which announced the decease of the Hon. GRORGE POINDEXTER, of Mississippi, with the addition of some particulars of his official career, which we find, on a recurrence to the article, were so erreneous, historically, as to require correction, for which purpose we go some what into detail

During the session of Congress of 1816-'17 the Territory of Mississippi was divided, and the western part thereof authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States. The other portion was left as a Territorial Government, called Alabama. The first election for State officers took place in Mis-

sissippi in September, 1817. DAVID HOLMES was elected the first Governor, and GEO. POINDEXTER the first Representative in Congress. The STATE or Mississippi was admitted by joint reso-

lution of Congress, December 10th, 1817, and THOMAS H. WILLIAMS and WALTER LEAKE, the first Senators, took

Gov. POINDEXTER did not come into the Senate until the session of December, 1830, during Gen. Jackson's Administration. He was first appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Robert H. Adams, and was confirmed in his seat by the Legislature of the State. He was President of the Senate pro tempore when Mr. Van Buren, the Vice President, appeared to take his seat, December 3, 1834.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA AT NORFOLK .- The steamship licity and importance imparted to them by their appear- Georgia, which left New York on the 5th instant for Asance in your paper, as well as a sense of justice to myself pinwall, with the California mails and passengers, put inand others engaged in this affair, induce me to ask your to Norfolk on Saturday in distress, having eight feet of water in her hold. She encountered a severe hurricane off Cape Hatteras, causing her to spring a leak, and the Austrian subject is false. I am such neither by birth, by greatest exertions were requisite to bring her into port. The passengers and crew are all safe. The steamer Crescent

In May last Mr. J. J. ROBERTS was re-elected President of the Republic of Liberia over Chief Justice Benedict.

MONTGOMERY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION .- The Agrisultural Exhibition at Rockville on Thursday last (says the Georgetown Advocate) was attended by a considerable concourse of people, being perhaps the largest assemblage of the kind for many years. The company from this District was quite numerous, and from all the adjoining country there was a large gathering. Among the distinguished persons present were Mr. Cushing, Attorney temporary absence by Homes and the Austrians, at the request of Mr. Dragoman Brown, and the door and windows sealed up (after taking whatever it pleased them to RITCHIE, Esq. The display of stock, implements, and produce was very fine. The address was read by Judge BLAIR, of Missouri, in the absence of his father, FRANCIS evening an address was delivered by Joseph H. BRAD-LEY, Esq.

> The United States Arsenal property at Memphis, conaining twelve acres, was sold at auction on the 28d, and purchased by the city for \$27,000. It is intended for a

The number of deaths in New York during the past week was 531, which is an increase of thirty-seven on the mortality of the preceding week. The mortality among children is excessive, three hundred and sixteen having smoluments during the entire period, and performed the died under ten years of age, and of these one hundred and seventy-seven were under one year.

The Missouri river has opened for itself a new outlet into the Mississippi. On Saturday week it succeeded in any foreign authority which may see fit to exercise power over them. Even if Messrs. Brown and Homes had the cutting a new mouth, or debouche, into the Mississippi, across the point of land lying about half a mile above where it has run of late years. It now strikes the Mississippi in a direction which is likely to prevent the washing of the Illinois or eastern shore to any injurious extent. At the last accounts two steamers had passed through the new chute, and this may now be regarded as the main channel of the Missouri.

> THE STEVENS EXPLORING PARTY. - GOVERNOR STEVENS. the head of the Northern Pacific Railroad Surveying party, writes an interesting letter to the Boston Post, giving an account of his operations. He writes from Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, under date of August 7th. From that point his company was going on to Fort Benton in two parties-one carrying supplies for the route west of that place. They calculated to reach Fort Benton during the first days of September. Gov. Stevens says that his most sanguine expectations have been realized. His command are in admirable condition, and his animals are in first-rate order. An immense amount of material is being collected to figure in the report. He speaks of meeting the two Red River hunting parties-the one numbering fourteen hundred men, and the other two thousand. The buffalo herds through which the party have passed have been "countless," and Gov. Stevens speaks of the scene on a certain Sunday, when the party ascended a high hill, and on every side, so far as the eye could reach, these herds were " moving like the undulations of the sea."

> TABLE ROCK AT NIAGARA .- On Friday morning what remained of Table Rock, on the Canada side of the mighty cataract of Niagara, fell with a great crash and disappeared. Table Rock was connected with the great Horseshoe Falls, and formerly projected fifty or sixty feet over the precipice. A few years ago two large portions of it fell down, supposed to have been loosened by the con-flicting action of moisture, frost, and the atmosphere. There was a perilous pleasure in standing on the verge of this precipice and gazing into "the hell of waters," (to quote Byron's description of the cataract at Velino,) which boiled and appeared to steam below. Sir Charles which boiled and appeared to steam below. Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, maintains that a change is constantly going on at Niagara, by the rocks being undermined and falling down. He estimates the recession thus caused at a foot every year. The American Fall, which was nearly straight thirty years ago, is now nearly crescent shaped. The Horseshoe Fall, from like cause, has lost some of the peculiarity of appearance which suggested its name.